

# THE DOCTRINE OF CHRISTIAN

## Science as Explained Last Night.

Able and forcible lecture delivered by Judge Septimus J. Hanna at Elks' Theatre on the above subject to large audience.

The orchestra and dress circle of Elks' theatre was filled last night, the occasion of Judge Hanna's lecture on Christian Science, the audience being one of representative citizens of the city. As a prelude to the lecture of the evening, an orchestra played a beautiful selection of music. Leroy Anderson, at the request of members of the local Christian Science church, introduced the speaker of the evening in the following language:

Ladies and gentlemen: It is my privilege at the invitation of the First Christian Science church of Prescott, to introduce to you a gentleman who has lectured on the subject of the Science of Christ's teachings, or Christian Science as it is now called, both in this country and Europe—one who is a member of the Christian Science board of lecturership of Boston—one who for ten years was first reader of the First Christian Science church organized, which is known as the mother church of the Christian Science creed—a gentleman who has spent the major part of his life in the practice of law—one who is eloquent and able to instruct us upon this subject.

The subject upon which we are to receive instruction tonight is to me an absolutely new one, for I am wholly unacquainted with any of its teachings or principles; but, in this day and age of education and advancement we measure a man's intelligence by his freedom from prejudice, and his willingness to listen to the arguments of others and to give heed to that which is good in them.

I believe that all right minded people wish the truth concerning the problems and creeds in which they are interested, and will determine the truth thereof without prejudice, for to my mind prejudice is prejudgment and forming of opinion without examining the facts. It is hastily accepting a conclusion without investigation, and take it that all who are here tonight are willing to listen with out any prejudice to the gentleman who is so amply able to instruct us concerning the subject of Christian Science.

I therefore have the honor of introducing to you Judge Septimus J. Hanna.

Judge Hanna, as a preface to his lecture, spoke in complimentary terms of the city and referred to the beautiful edifice which had been selected for the lecture to be delivered in saying it was one of which all should feel proud. He also spoke in very kindly terms of the newspapers for the liberal notices given of his lecture when he proceeded with his theme, continuing for about an hour and a half during all of which time he held the rapt attention of his audience.

Judge Hanna said in part:

Ladies and gentlemen: In appearing before you for the purpose of speaking on the subject of Christian Science I will say at the outset that in the space of a single discourse I can only touch some of its leading phases and hint, as it were, at its teachings, its aims and its purposes.

If I were here to discourse upon any ordinary subject, claiming to have something new to present with reference to it, you would naturally expect me to tell you somewhat of my authority for so speaking, and if there was a text book upon the subject you would wish to know something of that text book, as well as to hear, at least briefly, of the life and character of the author.

Acting on this assumption, I beg your attention while I speak briefly of the Christian Science text book—for there is such a book—as well as of the life and character of its author.

A few words, then as to the text book. This book of which the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy is the author, was first published in 1875. It bears the title of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," and contains the entire text of Christian Science. It is a treatise on healing through the power of God, or the divine Mind. Or, as we claim, it is a thorough exegesis of the Scriptural method of healing all manner of diseases and curing all manner of sin through the understanding of God as all present, all powerful, all wise and universal Mind. In short, it is spiritual inter-

pretation of the Bible; hence its title, "Key to the Scriptures."

And what of the life and character of one who has established such a religious movement. I am sure a few words in reference to these will be welcomed by every sincere inquirer.

Born amid the beautiful but rugged hills of Bow, near Concord, New Hampshire, of sterling and strictly religious parents, descended from a long line of worthy and distinguished ancestors, Mrs. Eddy was favored by nature with advantages which fitted her for her future career. Her early environments were such as to nurture and enlarge her inherited gifts. She was a student by natural bent and intuition. This native trend was strengthened by careful training in schools and academies, as well as by competent private tutors, among whom was her brother, Albert Baker, a graduate of Dartmouth college, and a distinguished lawyer, although he died when a young man. Among her other instructors were such well known New England educators of a past generation as Mrs. Sarah J. Bodwell Lane, Mr. Corser, of Sanbornton Bridge academy, and Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn, author of Sanborn's grammar. This early training has been supplemented by long years of careful and thorough research and study. She is, from every point of view, a woman of sound education and liberal culture.

It may not be amiss for me to say that for nearly ten years, as former first reader in the mother church in Boston and editor of the official periodicals, I have had opportunities which enable me to speak intelligently of Mrs. Eddy's life and character as well as of her labors and literary attainments.

Speaking from this vantage ground, I can truthfully say that, intellectually she is one of the most alert persons I have ever known; that she labors incessantly and unselfishly for the cause to which she has devoted her life, and that, notwithstanding her years, she performs an amount of labor each day which, if known, would seem incredible, even if done by one yet in the adolescence of life. As to her religious character, I speak my profoundest conviction when I say I believe it to be in accord with the highest standard of Christian living.

Yet, notwithstanding her highly spiritual nature, she is withal an intensely practical person. She keeps close watch of current affairs and acquaints herself with the world's doings. She is, moreover, a patriotic citizen of her native state and of her adopted city, contributing generously of her means toward their material welfare and upbuilding.

I now wish to speak of Jesus, teaching with reference to healing sickness. He sent forth the twelve to preach and to heal the sick. He gave them a commandment, called by some Bible commentators his Great Commission. In Matthew, X, this commandment is thus recorded:

"Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

"And as ye go preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand."

"Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give."

"Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purse."

"Nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves; for the workman is worthy of his meat."

This commandment is a unit. It is not two commandments. There is in this language no warrant for any attempt to separate the commandment by declaring that the part relating to preaching was to be perpetuated, but the part relating to healing the sick was to be put aside, as having reference only to the time in which, and those to whom, it was given. After his resurrection and just before his ascension Jesus gave to the same disciples to whom he gave his first great commandment, excepting Judas Iscariot, who had betrayed him, a final commandment. This constitutes the last two verses of the Book of Matthew:

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The language is broad and unqualified. It comprehends all the commandment previously given to his disciples, and this, of course, includes his first great commandment. According to Mark's Gospel, he commands his disciples to preach this gospel to "every creature." This is a plain and unmistakable direction or instruction. Let me plainly ask: When was it ever repealed, countermanded, qualified, or changed in any manner, by Jesus or anyone else of those having biblical authority to teach or preach? Where is the record thereof? We declare, therefore, on the most explicit biblical authority, that the part of the great commandment relating to healing the sick was as imperative as

that pertaining to preaching. Healing sickness is, then, an essential and indispensable part of Christ's gospel. No right exists for the effort to put aside Jesus' commandment to heal the sick and to heal according to his teachings and his methods of healing without drugs, surgery or any material remedies or appliances. The same divine power that healed in Jesus' time heals today, so far as it is understood and practiced. There is but one Truth, and that Truth is eternal, unchangeable. The healing Christ never withdrew himself from the world. Jesus declared as the solemn and awful conclusion of his final commandment: "And, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

May I not, then, appeal to all good people, of every belief or sect, to aid us in spreading this healing and saving gospel? May I not deeply, earnestly, and in the most fraternal spirit, ask you to rejoice with us that God in these latter days is sending around the world a mighty current of healing truth, and may I not ask you to unite your voice with ours in pleading for a higher and more general recognition of God as all power, and of all that is opposed to him as baseless and impotent before his almightiness?

May I ask if the day has gone by when God should cease to be almighty? When human error—sin—should no longer be overcome and destroyed? When sickness, sorrow, misery and distress should no longer be striven against until they are annihilated? I ask, in all sincerity and candor, has the healing and saving Christ been withdrawn from human reach because there is no longer need of such a Christ? And, in this sense, has the day of healing miracles passed because there is now no necessity for them? As Christian Scientists we maintain, however, that divine healing is miraculous only as it is not understood. All true healing is done through the understanding of ever operative law.

## THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN

### Russia Enters An Entirely New Stage.

Owners of Factories Have Decided to Close Them Up, Which Will Throw Thirty Thousand Men Out of Employment.

By Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The industrial situation in St. Petersburg has entered on a difficult stage, as the owners of many factories have in consequence of the backing and filling by the employees, decided to close down their works entirely, locking out 30,000 men. The idle workmen are in an ugly frame of mind. The machinery in one of the big cotton mills was wrecked yesterday and more disorder is in the air.

Trouble is expected and it is believed that the wilder spirits are now not without bombs and other means of defense and reprisal. Guard officers continue to receive warnings that they will sign their death warrants if they order the troops to fire and a social democratic propaganda and demonstration and disturbance is evident. Proprietors of cotton mills and woolen mills, which have been operating on the smallest possible margin of profit are generally planning to pay off and discharge their employees, trying, with the aid of the authorities to send them back to the villages. It is openly stated among the workmen that the lightning wing of the social revolutionists has passed the sentence of death on thirty high personages, the list being headed with the names of Grand Duke Alexis and ending with that of the emperor and bearing the name of the Dowager Empress.

WAGES WILL BE RAISED

By Associated Press.

PITTSBURGH, March 25.—Officials of the United States Steel Corporation are reported to have completed all plans preparatory to making an announcement of a sweeping wage increase to go into effect on Saturday, April 1st. The amount of the increase is not known but it is stated that with the exception of the tonnage men in the steel mills, all employees will receive the full amount received prior to the former reduction. The total increase for the year will, it is said, approximate \$9,000,000, and will affect thirty thousand workmen in this district.

# PERSONNEL OF THE JUNKETING

## Party to the Philippine Islands.

It Will be Composed of Senators, Representatives and Other Officials With Goodly Sprinkling of Women.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department today gave out the following relative to the trip of the secretary of war and party to the Philippines.

Personnel of party: Secretary Taft, former Secretary Elihu Root, Senators Allison, Daniel, Dubois, Foster, Long, Newlands, Patterson, Scott, Stone, Warren, Speaker Cannon, Representatives Cochran, of New York, Cooker, of Wisconsin; Crumpacker, of Indiana; Gollett, of Massachusetts; Curtis, of Kansas; Dearmod, of Illinois; Dearmod, of Missouri; Foss, of Illinois; Grosvenor, of Ohio; McKinley, of Illinois; Payne, of New York; Scott, of Kansas; Sherley, of Kentucky; Smith, of Illinois; Watson, of Indiana; Col. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs; Private secretary to Taft, F. W. Carpenter. Following members of families and others will accompany the party at their own expense: Miss Roosevelt, Miss Boardman, Miss McMillan, of Washington; Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Stone, Mesdames Dearmod, Clark, Hepburn, Hill, Payne, Smith, Jones, the son of Secretary Root and others. They will sail on the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, July 1st, touching at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki.

## TELEGRAMS PREMATURE

By Associated Press.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 25.—Telegrams published in the United States that the diplomats here and the fiscal representatives of foreign governments, which are creditors of Santo Domingo, have at a conference agreed on a temporary settlement of the fiscal question involving this republic are premature. The foreign creditors, principally Italy and Belgium, are taking advantage of the deferring of the proposed convention between the United States and Santo Domingo and of the Venezuelan situation to demand the payment of their claims. The government is desirous of some agreement being reached in order to prevent differences with the European credits which might lead to intervention and also precipitate internal troubles.

## PEACE TALK OF LONDON

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 25.—Officials and diplomats in London preserve a sphynx like silence on the subject of peace prospects in the far east. The Japanese minister here disclaims all knowledge of negotiations and repeated his former statements, that Japan intended to continue the war until Russia expressed a desire to make terms of peace. In well informed circles in London it has been known for some time that peace in the near future is not only possible but probable.

## MORE BOMBS DISCOVERED

By Associated Press.

WARSAW, March 25, midnight.—The police discovered eighty bombs today hidden in a brick grave in Powenski cemetery. The governor general of Warsaw received foreign consuls, officials, clergy and civilians this morning and in his speech promises an impartial government without prejudice to any nationality.

## GREEK RULE DEMANDED

By Associated Press.

CANEA, Island of Crete, March 25.—A revolutionary band of six hundred men demanding Greek rule and which has been active for some time, fired on the Cretan gendarmes today, seriously wounding two of them. Cretan reinforcements are expected from Candia.

# RETURN OF W. C. BASHFORD AND PARTY FROM TOUR OF INSPECTION

## Of Mineral Resources Along the Line of the New Railroad—The Building of this Road Marks a New Era For the Territory.

After more than two months spent in a thorough investigation of the mineral resources of the country to be tapped by the new Arizona and California railroad, Wm. C. Bashford and party of eminent mining engineers and geologists returned to Prescott yesterday afternoon. Among those in Mr. Bashford's party were R. N. Dickman, of Dickman, McKenzie & Potter, mining engineers of Chicago; H. T. Murray, assayer and chemist of the above firm and C. E. Nichols, formerly with John Hays Hammond, and the Guggenheims. The party which went out at the instance of President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe system, outfitted from Wickenburg on January 23d, and with every facility for a full examination of the country between that point and the Colorado river they proceeded to inspect every known property in that vast scope of territory.

Mr. Bashford was seen by a Journal-Miner representative at the Burke Hotel yesterday evening and spoke in glowing terms of the wonderful mineral resources of the section to be opened up by this new railroad. The party had the full benefit of the heavy rains which fell during a large part of their trip but they did not permit this to interfere and pushed the work through regardless of much personal discomfort and many hardships. They prosecuted their investigations to the Colorado and covered the country from the Harqua Halas on the south to Signal on the north. A great number of attractive gold and copper prospects were examined and that the report on the possibilities of this country will be in every respect reassuring to the builders of the new railroad line is evidenced by the satisfactory and even enthusiastic expressions dropped by Mr. Bashford and other members of the company.

In addition to the evidences of the untold mineral wealth of the mountains in this section, a large strip of exceedingly fertile land extends along the river below the Bill Williams Fork for a distance of more than fifty miles. This strip of irrigable land varies in width from four to ten miles and can be watered by ditches taken from the Colorado. While a few mines in this big expanse of territory, notably in the Harqua Halas, have been worked for many years, yet the country was practically virgin until within the past two years when a railroad became one of the possibilities. That there will be a great influx of prospectors into this rich section during the next few months there can be no doubt. With the railroad assured, in fact grading has now reached a point some forty five miles distant from Wickenburg and track laying more than fourteen miles, this new field offers most exceptional opportunities to the prospector and the investor.

Mr. Bashford returns in the best of health and spirits but slows the effects of the hardy life and the vigorous efforts the trip has entailed. Mr. Dickman will spend some days here in company with Mr. Bashford inspecting the Lynx Creek, Walker, Turkey Creek and Crown King districts and in the mean time the large number of samples taken on their recent trip will be assayed and analyzed under the direction of their own chemists. Mr. Nichols leaves next week for the Needles to which point their outfit has been forwarded and will go out with a new equipment to cover the country west from the Colorado and through which the new road is projected.

The building of this road to the coast marks the beginning of a new era in the mining activity of northern Arizona and before the line shall have been completed it is not extravagant to prophesy that this portion of Arizona will enjoy a boom such as the territory has never before known.

## PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE

### In Reference to Peace Proposals Held.

This is the positive Assertion Sent Out From Paris Although Russian and Japanese Representatives Profess Ignorance.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 26, 1:30 a. m.—Inquiry late last night tends strongly to confirm the statement in last evening's dispatch, that approaches toward peace, between Russia and Japan have already commenced at a private conference in northern European capital. Inquiry at the Russian and Japanese embassies, and at the foreign office elicits statements that nothing is known of any steps toward peace.

Statements by Count Nelidoff and Motono, the Russian and Japanese representatives respectively, while indicating that negotiations are not proceeding here, do not alter the main statement that peace preliminaries are actually progressing elsewhere. A dispatch was printed in Paris yesterday, saying that a preliminary conference had already been held in a northern European capital. There are strong indications that this capital is Stockholm and that negotiations will be conducted at Stockholm in the preliminaries prove successful.

Copenhagen is also mentioned. The personage acting for Russia in the preliminary stage of the negotiations is designated as "a leading general." The personage acting for the Japanese has not been designated. It is believed that St. Petersburg and Tokio are aware of the results of the meeting and that similar information is in the possession of certain diplomatic circles in Paris.

N. C. Shekels has filed his final account as executor of the estate of Belle Shekels and has asked for distribution of the property.

## SAILING OF THE FLEET

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Tamatave, Madagascar, says: "The Russian fleet has sailed, destination unknown." A correspondent of Reuters Telegram company at Tamatave forwarded a dispatch in the exact words as above. The only explanation at present seems to be that Admiral Rojestrensky's squadron did not leave the vicinity of Madagascar since it sailed from Nossibe island on March 14th.

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